NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EBITOR AND PROPRIETOR. DIFFICE N. W. COOPER OF NASSAU AND POL-

EER LY HERALD, every Saturday

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Francisco.

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AMUSEMEN AS THIS EVENING. MURLO'S GARDEN.
Prochway-La Frankalda-M. Du BOWERY THEA ARE, Bowery-CHARITY'S LOVE-FAIRE BURTON'S N AW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond

WALLACT AS THEATRE, Broadway-CLOOD AND SUN-LAUR A KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Breedway-Tourd OH AMBERS STREET THEATRE, (Late Burton's)—ORION-BY AND AT SIGHT.

ARSON'S AN ERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After-

BROADWAT VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE PLYING MIS O'S SALOON, Broadway-M. THALBERG'S TENTH

CRC. CERISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Brown PROPERTY AND P BUCHLEY'S SKRENADERS, 585 Broatway-Symiopian THE ROLL HALL, 539 Broadway. -- WONDERFUL TRICKS

Mails for Europe. Cunard steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, will leav Section on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half

not two o'clock this afternoon.
The European edition of the Hunain, printed in French

ing. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpeace.

Otherriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

Many York: Hunand will be received at the following piaces:

po:—Am & European Express Co., \$1 King William
Do. do. 8 Place de la Boot—Do. do. 9 Chacel st
ot.—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East. The contents of the European edition of the Hanald will subvace the news received by mail and telegraph at the Mee during the previous week, and to the bour of pu

Congress re-assembled yesterday at noon. Of the three hundred and two members comprising both uses, but thirty-nine were absent. The day was a delightful one, and the Capitol was crowded with politicians and pretty women. The Senate despatch ed the usual routine business with quiet dignity The House proceeded to qualify its newly elected members, and when the credential of Mr. Whit field, the delegate from Kansas, was presented, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, evidently in accordance with a previous understanding among the republi can members, objected to its reception. A warm debate ensued, and much excitement prevailed Finally the question of the admission of General Whitfield was decided in the negative by a vote of niuety-seven year to one hundred and one mays. Pending a motion to reconsider this vote the House adjourned. The democrats confidently expect to muster sufficient force to-day to carry the motion to reconsider, and also to admit General Whittield to

The President's message will be delivered to Congress at noon to-day, and immediately there after it will be is ued to the public in the evening edition of the HERALD. Copies of the documen arrived at the Post office in this city at fifteen minutes to three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury reached Mr. Redfield, the Collector of the port, at the same time. Our readers have heretofore been made acquainted with the leading teatures of the various departmental seports through the letters and despatches of our correspondents. We shall, however, as convenience

In another column we publish an ann of the adjustment of the dispute between England and New Granada, growing out of the Mackintosh claim, and the consequent abandonment of the project of blockading the ports of the last named power. We have commented at length upon this important intelligence in the editorial columns.

The steamship Arago is due at this port from Southampton, and the Arabia is due at Hallfax from Liverpool. The latter will bring European advices to the 22d ult -one week later than that brought by the Persia. The Arago left on the 19th ult.

Our report of last night's proceedings of the Board of Aldermen will d'ubtless attract the especial attention of our readers. Mayor Wood has vetoed the appointment of a batch of Commissioners of and also the Buckman plan for the new City Hall. The reasons which impelled the Mayor to this course are fully set forth in his messages to the Board, which are given elsewhere. A report from the Committee on Ferries, relative to the refusal of the Union Ferry Company to issue commutation tickets to passengers, was presented and or-dered to be printed. A resolution is ap-pended to the report, and recommended for adoption, to the effect that the company be directed to commute with passengers as heretofore, and in case of their refusal so to do the Counsel of the Corporation is directed to take the necessary legal steps to compel them. The report contains a tabular statement of the income and expenditures of the Ferry Company during the year ending May 1, 1856, which will enable those interested to judge of the propriety or necessity of the recent advance in the rates of ferriage. A resolution, calling upon affairs of the Central park was adopted. The Board also directed that Bloomingdale square be closed. Nothing of general interest transpired in the Board of Councilmen.

The Tammany Society did not convene last night, pursuant to announcement, as the meeting room was engaged for a ball. As it was in contemplation to elect a Sachem, there was a crowd of the taithful present. It was understood that a strong effort would be made to choose a Sachem opposed to Mayor Wood: nut it remains to be seen whether the plotters will succeed at the next meeting, which is to be held next week.

In the case of Louis Baker, the testimony on the part of the prosecution closed yesterday. The de. fence will commence to day.

We have files 'from Bathurst (Australia) to the 6th of September. A body of Chinese emigrants had arrived there. Gold sold at £3 15s, per ounce. The diggings yielded well, and it was said that a mine of silver had been opened at Mount Alexander. Owing to heavy rains the western roads were nearly impassable. The Liverpool and Parametta railway was opened for traffic on the 5th of September.

We have intelligence from Kansas to the effect that thirty-nine of the free State prisoners at Lecompton effected their escape, without committing any violence, on the night of the 22d ult.

At the National theatre in Boston on Thursday evening last Mr. M. R. Parker fell accidentally, and a knife entering his side, a rib was broken. On the same evening, at the Boston theatre, Mr. G. Johnson received a severe wound in the groin from the accidental duscharge of a pistol in his pocket.

The holders of United States stocks will find in this morning's money article an official notice from

the Treasury Department of interest to them, and of terest also, as showing the prosperous con-

The value of fore gn goods imported at the port on of the national finances. of Boston during the week ending 28 h ult amounted to \$1 353 105.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 1,000 bales, based upon middling up-lands at 12 jc. and middling New Orleans at 12 jc. The flour market was rather heavy and some descriptions of the lower grades were easier, though in a general way without quotable change, while sales were to a moderate extent. Inferior West ern graces of wheat were lower, while prime to choice winter red and white were without change of moment. Corn was rather easier and closed at 72c. a 73c. for mixed, 74c. for Southern yellow and 74c. a 75c. for white do. Rye was unchanged. Old mess pork was held at \$18 50 a \$18 75, which checked sales. Small lots of new sold at \$18 87½ a \$19. Among other transactions a sale of 3,000 packages of long middles were made for future delivery, seliers option, at 9c. Sugare were quiet, with sales of only 200 hhds. of Cube nuscovado, at firm prices. There was more do in coffee. The cargo of the bark Azelia was sold consisting of 3,600 bags of Rio, and 2,600 do. St. Domingo, with other small lots of Rio, Java and Maracaibo, at rates given in another column. The stock consists of 52,600 bags of Rio, and 11,350 mats Java, which, with other supplies of other kinds, gives a total of all sorts of 72,409 bags and mats. Freights to English ports were to a moderate extent without change of importance in quotations while the market closed rather heavy.

The Meeting of Congress-Symptoms

Stormy Weather. The opening proceedings yesterday, of the first day of the last session of the present Congress, would seem to indicate that the agitation of the Kansas question has not been foreclosed by the Presidential election. Our democratic cotemporaries have been vainly whistling to keep their courage up, under the delusive idea that this Kansas excitement was but an electioneering trick, and that with the close of the Presidentia campaign the universal Northern outcry against poor Pierce's policy of ruffian sovereignty would quietly die away. On the first day of Congress, however, and in the very act of its organization, the House is brought to the test question of the validity of this ruffian policy of Pierce in Kaneas. in a constitutional and logical protest against the admission of General Whitfield as the delegate from that Territory; for, surely, where the constitution and the organic law have been superseded by a bogus government all proceedings resting upon the authority of such government, may properly be denounced, and should be repudiated as null and of no effect.

The objections of Mr. Grow, therefore, to the idmission of Whitfield as the Kansas delegate were valid objections. The real issue involved may be dedged now; but yesterday's proceedings of the House were only a foretaste of what is yet to come on this Kansas business. The Know Nothings voted with the democrats for Whitfield and at the adjournment the vote stood, yeas 97, levs 101, with the expectation of a reinforcement ten or a dozen democrats this morning, so hat there can be no doubt of Whitfield's admission to-day, unless the reading of the message should intervene, or some spontaneous irregular debate shall spring up and consume the sit-

The meaning of this virtual endorsement by the democracy and Know Nothings of the House of Pierce's border ruffian policy may be readily xplained. This is a short session. A large proportion of the members go out with this Congress, in all probability never to come back again. Their policy and their purpose is to make he most of their time. Galphin and Gardner claims, the Pacific Railroad swindle, swindling railroad land grants. Indian annuity frauds, patent monopolies, spoliation contracts, bogus indemnities, bogus pension claims, and other articles entering into the fat pickings of a corrupt sion. Constitutional questions, like that involved in Whitfield's case, don't pay-they will be turned over, as far as possible, to Mr. Buchanan, and poor Pierce will have saddled him with a load which will inevitably break his back, unless he throws it off in the very outset of the new administration.

We shall see from Mr. Pierce's message to-day what he and the Jeff. Davis Southern disunion faction expect of poor Pierce's successor. The first day of the session has been signalized by a little cross firing of musketry, the second may be marked by a great gun or two, in addition to the bombshell of poor Pierce's last annual message or tarewell address.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA. An obscure, antediluvian-looking paper, printed at Wilmington, North Carolina, called the "Commercial," favors the world with the following bit of insolent folly on the freedom of the press:-

of insolent folly on the freedom of the press:

INCENTIANY PUBLICATIONS.—We hope the present Lagislaure will pass a law to prevent the circulation in this state of incendiary Northern newspapers and other periodicals that flow in our midst calculated to produce disorder and direst tisaction among us. Our own presses are not permitted, without giving offence to some persons, to report matters affecting the institution of elawery, necessary to an intelligent view of the subject, in regard to the cutside pressure upon it; while the New York Herath, Tritume, and other publications of a like character, abounding with abusive and insuiting comments and records, false and calumineus, are freely circulated and paid for—the proprietors adding greatly to their wealth by Southern patronage. If the Lagislature should thick it improper to come in conflic with the federal authority by forbidding the delivery of sigh works by post manters, they can fully meet the case by rendering it posal for any person to receive them—for the receipt of them as presumptive evidence of intention to circulation. Our representatives, however, who have control of the subject, will best know how to manage the affair.

The sore point with this chap is the support

The sore point with this chap is the support which such Northern journals as the New York HERALD receive from the South-"the proprietors adding greatly to their wealth by Southern patronage." But this is a great mistake. Our circulation in all the Southern States is less than our circulation in Connecticut, and our Southern circulation is greater now than ever heretofore. Spoilsmen and party organs have labored for ome time under the miserable delusion that the New York Herald's consistent advocacy of the constitutional rights of the South is due to Southern patronage. But the fact is our Southern patronage has had nothing to do with the course of this journal, and no measures of Southern restriction against our Southern subscribers can touch either our profits or our course at an independent organ of the independent American people. We stick to the constitution, and the constitutional rights of the people and of every section of the Union; but this adhesion to the constitution involves the "freedom of the press."

In this view we dare, we defy any disunion agitator of the North Carolina Legislature to try he experiment of making it a penal offence for our North Carolina subscribers to receive the New YORK HERALD. Let them try the nullification experiment of bringing the authority of North Carolina into conflict with ithe supreme law of the land and we shall join issue with them at Washington. Our North Carolina subscribers

are a part, of our great constituency. They are intelligent, Union loving men-their rights are outs, and their cause shall be ours if we can only bring these insolent disunion censors to the test. We dore them to the test-we defy them-We map our fingers at their impotent malice and felly. Before six months are over we expect they will be brought to their senses, and we admonish our silly cotemporary of the Wilmington Commercial, in view of some little droppings of the spoils of the new administration, to have care, for it will not be a nullification administration. Have a care. Take a timely higt from the Richmond Enquirer, and cease this folly of Southern nullification.

The New Granadian Difficulties-The True

Mode of Settling the Panama Questi We publish in another column the news that the difficulties between England and New Granada have been amicably adjusted. There only remains, therefore, the arrangement of those pending with ourselves to remove all fears relalive to the difficulties between that republic and the commercial nations of the world. The Panama question, and various others existing between our government and that of New Granada, are giving Marcy and the diplomatists at Washington vast deal of trouble. What with the over cautious subtlety of the Secretary and the claims of the New Granadian Minister, Mr. President Hoagly, of the Panama Railroad Company, and the numerous sufferers by the riot on the Isthmus on the 15th of April last, the Cabinet have got into a fog. Mr. Commissioner Morse, meanwhile, stands waiting for the instructions relative to his Bogota mission, but from present appearances seems to be in a fair way of getting no instructions at all. These questions must be settled, however, and the sooner this is done the better for all parties. Our citizens who were plundered at Panama bave already waited too long for the indemnity and reparation that is due them. In order, therefore, that justice may be done to all, we have determined to come to the assi tance of Marcy, and to help poor Pierce and his Cabinet out of this quandary.

The points in dispute are these: First, indem nity to the sufferers by the Panama massacre: se cond, an arrangement of a postal treaty with the government of New Granada, so that our California mails shall be subject to no delay or tax on the Isthmus; third, security for the safety of the

transit across the Isthmus for all time to come. The first of these points will admit of but one ettlement. Our citizens, confiding in the faith of treaties and their contract for transit with the Panama Railroad Company, were brutally and barbarously plundered and murdered. For this immediate reparation and indemnity should be demanded. No argument against it will avail, and we have reason to believe that had it been firmly insisted upon by our government that of New Granada would have accorded it before now. The insane Pierce policy has been the only obstacle that has delayed its settlement.

On the second point a simple review of the matter as it stands, will point out the only way of arrangement. At present we have no postal convention with New Granada. The old one that was formed before the Panama Railroad was built, has expired by notice from the New Granadian government. Our California mails are therefore crossing the Isthmus by sufferance, subject to the following stipulations in the charter of the Panama Railroad Company and its contract with the government of New Granada:-

with the government of New Granada:—

Art. 28 Ail the correspondence which may arrive from the territory of the republic, or from foreign concries, to be transported over the railroad, whatever may be its cestimation, shall indesponsably pass through the Post offices of New Granada, which shall open with the company an annual account of postage in order to comme with the chare of profit which may belong to New Granada, in conformity with the arrangement is the intruction strictle of this contract, and in order to guard against any fraud in this respect.

Art. 29. In consequence of the stipulations in the preceding article, the company hads itself not to receive any other packets of correspondence than those which may be delivered to it by the Post officers of New Granafa, to be carried by the railroad to the port of embarcation, or to the point on the 18th mus to which they may be desirted on the line of the said road; complying with the

be carried by the railroad to the port of embarcator, or to the point on the list must to which they may be destribed on the line of the said road; comitying with the directions which the executive power may be yown on the subject, and also with those which may be given for carrying on the raid road the correspondence of foreign nations which may be delivered to the company by the efficiency of the republic for this object.

Art. 20. The executive power shall at all times deler mine what foreign nations may be permitted to transport their correspondence across the list must of Panama by the railroad; but in all cases in which the mails of foreign nations are permitted to pass by the lathmus of Fanama, all the contracts or pecuniary arrangements for their transportation by the railroad shall be made by the company, and all pecuniary proceeds of such contracts and arrangements shall go into the funds of the company as a branch of its profice. In compensation for this private the company obliges listely to transport by the railroad, free of charge, all the mails of New Granada; and moreover to pay to the government of the republic free per cent on all sums of money which it may receive in virtue of said contracts and arrangements, whether such sums proceed from contracts which the company may enter into with foreign governments, or from the general regulations which it may establish for the carrying of the correspondence of nations which may not have entered into special contracts with it.

And it is also stipulated:—I. That whatever may be the profit which the company may receive by virtue of such contracts and arrangements, in no case shall it on this account pay to the government of New Granada less than \$10,000 per annum. 2. That this payment shall be over and above the three per cent of the net profit of the emprise to which New Granada is enritled; and 3. That the power of the company to enter into such contracts or pecuniary regulations shall not be opposed in any overign action or nations, for the transpor

It will be seen by perusal of these stipulationshow complete are the reservations of the government of New Granada in relation to the transit of mails across the Isthmus. These regulations conflict with the interests of our citizens, by subjecting their correspondence to liability for postage in the territory of New Granada and causing delay in the transit of the mails. The only benefit these restrictions can produce to that goverament is the pecuniary one of postage on the correspondence, which, by the foregoing stipulations, must pass through its Post offices. A pecuniary benefit can be compensated by a payment of money. Let our government or the railroad company buy from that of New Granada a recision of these stipulations. Such a step will answer the double purpose of freeing our California mails from their present liability and providing a fund out of which to pay a proper and just indemnity to our citizens for the outrage of the Panama

We now come to the third and most important point, which is the future security of the transit across the Isthmus. Interested parties have thrown around this question a mass of doubt and complication under which the true issues have been ignored. Under the head of "Rights, Immunities and Exceptions" it is stipulated in the charter of the Panama Railroad Company as follows:-

follows:

Art. 25. The company is authorized to propose to the executive power such regulations as it may judge proper for the police, security, use and preservation of its ways of communication, ports, works and establishments of all kinds; but such regulations shall not be carried in to effect without the express approbation of the Executive power, which, even after having approved them, may annot or after them if it think proper, propeeding always in conformity with the laws of the republic.

Art. 31. The services of all kinds, which the company is to afford on the railroad during the period of its privilege, shall be given exclusively by its agents, and with the unsterial belonging to itself, unless it should choose to perform them in another way.

In soliciting and accepting the initiatory pow-

In soliciting and accepting the initiatory power for the establishment of regulations for the police, security, etc., of the road, ports, works and establishments, the Railroad Company se

quired a sort of municipal control on the Isthmus. This power it exercised for a time, and before the railroad was finished we were frequently enlightened upon the smart doings of Ran Runnels, as the chief of their police. The Isthmus was at that time much more infested with evil characters than it now is, and yet the transit was maintained in a safe condition. Toward the close of 1854 this police ceased to exist. Two causes, we are told, contributed to this end. One was the expense it entailed upon the company, and the other was some divergence of opinion between the officers of the company and the Governor of Panama as to the appoint

With the jealousy that always characterizes a weak government, that of Panama began to entertain fears of the company's police, and claimed the power of appointing its members. When such great interests as those of the company and its passengers and trade were at stake in a little State that, like Panama, is always in a bankrupt condition, prudence would have dictated that some means should have been found to have settled this question without a conflict. But a conflict did ensue, and the police was dropped. Since that time the company has never proposed to the government of New Granada any plan or regulations for the police and security of its roads and ports. It has the power and the means to establish a police, and if it does so the Isthmus will be secure for all time. Let it, therefore, bring forward a plan to establish them at once, and pay for it as their charter stipulates. We shall then hear no more of a necessity for national ships in the ports or for the seizure of the Isthmus by this or any other government.

THE TRIBUNE AND ITS POLITICAL BLUNDERS. Our cotemporary, the Tribune, draws upon its imagination and not its memory when it insinuates that the HERALD ever gave any support or countenance to the platform of a convention held at Philadelphia last summer, and calling itself republican. The HERALD is aware that that convention, as also another subsequently held in this city, ratified the nomination of Col. Fremont already made in the columns of the independent press. But the mere endorsement of this nomination by these conventions did not and could not render the original nominors of Col. Frement responsible for any platitudes or rubbish which such conventions might emit in the shape of platforms. The HERALD supported Col. Fre mont on the strength of his historical tame, and notorious merits. For the platform called republican it cared nothing. Its experience of platforms teaches that they are uniformly words used for the concealment of thought, and public deception. Its acquaintance with conventions satisfies it that they are invariably assemblages of corrupt politicians, who lead an irregular life, possess no honest means of livelihood, and are mere vagabonds with no claim whatever to regard or notice. It therefore eschews them all. conventions and platforms.

The very platform now presented to the HERALD by the Tribune as the embodiment of Tribunitial wisdom is so absurdly drawn that in one paragraph it says that "Congress has sovereign power over the Territories." and in the next it says: "We deny the authority of Congress to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States." Which of these two statements contain "the Tribune's sentiments exactly ?"

supposes that we propose to assist in the editorship of the Tribane, or to play mentor to a Fourierite Telemachus. Our design was more modest; we merely tried to improve the occasion of Colonel Fremont's defeat by apportioning to the Tribune its proper share of responsibility therefor, and showing the reason why a zealous and powerful advocacy of a candidate in the columns pects. But the Tribune has itself put the case so aptly in the article now under notice that we shall merely quote its words.

"Electing a President," says our cotemporary, "is quite a subordinate consideration with us. and we shall be willing never to elect one if we can the more effectually subserve the ends of

Justice, Freedom and Humanity." This is precisely the danger. The Tribune does not go for the constitution, or the laws, or the Bible, or any other known standard of right; but sets up for itself whatever standard of Justice. Freedom and Humanity its momentary whim may suggest, and goes for them at all hazards. This may be, and in one sense is more heroic, than adhering to the old standards; but when we see that the rage for being ahead of the world has already misled the Tribune into an advocacy of compulsory tectotalism, and at least a friendly regard for Fourierism, women's rights, and a host of other isms, we can easily understand wby the people distrust it and fear it. This is what we meant when we said the Tribune would have to mend its ways or it would never elect a President.

We can see now, from the official returns, that setting New England and the Southern States both out of the question, Col. Fremont is in a popular minority in the central States of the Union, which decide all our elections: the votes for Buchanan and Fillmore outnumber his. No small proportion of this majority thus given to Buchanan and Fillmore was due to the dread felt by steady, quiet people lest Col. Fremont should be led away by such guides as the New York Tribune, in chase of "Justice, Freedom and Humanity" by some new and short cut. The people at large, you see, think Justice, Freedom and Humanity pretty well cared for in the constitution; and they have a mortal fear that the Tribune people, in their rage for larger doses of the three blessings, would put them out of the way altogether, in some such general blow up as a servile war or a social war, if they had a chance. Of course, the people may be doing the Tribune an injustice by believing this of them; but when this same Tribune tells you it can't abide the gait which suits the rest of the world, but must be ahead, in its own words, that it must be the "tug which tows" society along, it is not unnatural, after all, that it should be sharply watched and strictly judged.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.-From all we can hear the new Legislature threatens to be one of the worst we have ever had, and to sink, before a year is out, into unmingled contempt. The members were elected by the popular enthusiasm in favor of Fremont, no hand or act of their own having anything to do with their triumph. They have two important matters to take up at the start—the one is the selection of a Senator in the room of Senator Fish, who, to the entisfaction of his friends, his own benefit, and the advantage of his State, is now going to retire to private life. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will not select the man who has been

nominated by certain country politicians, and who has even received the commendation of a journal of this city—Mr. Preston King; who, a good natured, imbecile man, would endeavour, were he sent to the United States Senate, to revive the old Albany Regency at Washington, and would infallibly cut a most ridiculous figure. The man to be chosen must be an independent, intelligent man, competent to represent the State, and to act without bidding from others.

This Senatorship, together with the "city charter." are enough to engross the attention of the Legislature when they first meet. We shall soon see whether the stories which are told of the members are justified or no.

THE CORPORATION IN A STATE OF ANARCHY .-We publish this morning two important messages from the Mayor to the legislative branch of the Corporation. The Mayor interposes the veto power against the action of the Common Council n relation to the new City Hall, and also withbolds his approval from the list of Commi of Deeds, eighty-nine in number, nominated by he Board of Aldermen.

The Mayor's message vetoing the joint resolution by which the Buckman plan for the new City Hall was adopted, is sharply written, and will redound to the credit of its author. The Mayor says very frankly that neither the Board Aldermen nor himself have the requisite amount of information upon architectural subjects to decide upon the merits of any plan. which is undoubtedly the fact. And in the second place, he recommends the appointment of a commission of men who have the requisite information upon the subject of architecture, and whose position and reputation place them above the suspicion of corruption. This commi to have full power to decide upon the plans.

The Mayor has hit the right nail on the head. There is an immense amount of humbug about this new City Hall project; and, without positively condemning the Buckman plan, we must say that house carpenters are not architects, and that more ability is required to design a new City Hall than to construct a platform for a political meeting in the Park. Then there is no end of the expense, and the affair would start with some absurdly small sum—say five millions—and only be finished when further appropriations were denied. The veto power is nearly all that the present ridiculous charter gives to the

Mayor, and he has used it rightly in this instance The other veto-in relation to the Commissioners of Deeds-is an equally good thing, in a somewhat smaller way. The office of Commissioner is an exceedingly important one, and for political purposes the Aldermen have thrown aside nearly all the old, tried, capable incumbents, and substituted in their place inexperienced young men-a dangerous precedent, and one which should not be allowed.

Thus the Mayor and the Common Council have came to a dead lock, in which the Mayor has the best of it. He, having another term before him, can afford to wait, while the present Common Council has but one short month of life. During this month we may expect all sorts of schemes and corrupt jobs, in order that the outgoing legislators may have one splendid haul at the city treasury as an agreeable wind-up of their official existence. This City Hall business, which has been hanging on for two years or more, was one of the grandest of these schemes, and every taxpayer will feel relieved to know that it is nipped in the bud. We hope that the Mayor will be equally bold in suppressing other jobs which will be introduced. The want of harmony between the powers is undoubtedly distressing to the obbers, but it is a good thing for the people.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND THE New Administration.—The Richmond Enquirer is pleased at the conservative tone of certain Southern democratic papers in reference to the per per administration: and says "the New YORK HERALD is much puzzled to explain the more moderate tone which the press of the South exhibits since the close of the canvass." But this is not the case. There is no puzzle in the matter at all. The spoils will explain this 'more moderate tone" at once. Our democratic cotemporaries of the South, descending to this ' more moderate tone," have an eye upon the spoils. Still, with an amusing mockery of consistency, our Richmond philosopher adheres to the disgusting absurdity that with the election of Fremont " the Union would not have survived a twelvemonth." This is the shallow pretence and the sorry excuse for the insane ravings of treason, rebellion and civil war, of the Richmond Enuirer, and the whole Southern disunion pack, through the late campaign. Since the election, they are hauling up to the wind, and we hail it as a good omen. If the Union can be saved by the spoils it will be a good thing; but we have a suspicion that Mr. Buchanan will look to other and pobler expedients than the public plunder for securing the loyalty of the South. The spoils would go but a short way among the numerous borde of Southern fire-eating expectants. They must be brought up to the mark of submission to the constitution and the will of the people; and he who has preached and plotted treason against both is unworthy the confidence of a constitutional President. What says the Enquirer to that? Good doctrine, isn't it ?

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

resented to the Common Council last evening :presented to the Common Council last evening:

The undersigned, in behalf of himself and associates, respectfully petition your honorable body to grant him a lesse of the land and slip at the foot of Fulton street, owned by the city, for the purpose of essablishing a ferry between that place, and a convenient landing in the city of New York, and they are willing to accept such lesses upon the express condition that no higher rates of ferriage shall be charged them than the lowest rates over hereforce charged by the Fulton ferry or Union Ferry Company, one cent for each foot passenger, eight dollars per hundred for cart tickets, &c.

JOHN A. DAYTON.

HOME FOR TRUNK CHILDREN,-The Special Cor on the subject reported to the Common Counsil last night, in havor of appropriating the Lunatic Asytum building at Finthuan for the purpose of an industrial school for the access modation of truant children found running about the streets of Brook yn. A resolution was adopted critiying to the Board of Supervisors that the sum of \$10,000 would be required to it up the building for the purpose named. The report was adopted.

Personal Intelligence.
President has recognized Guaries F. Lossey a
General of Austria of the port of New York.

Mrs Fanny Kemble is to give a series of Shaksperian readings at St Louis, commencing Dec. 10.

Capt. J. F. Carr, late from Kansas, where he was engaged in the pro slavery cause, arrived in New Oricans on the 23d uit. He intended to go out for Nicaragua by the rext trip of the Tennessee

Bishop O'Conner, of Pittsburg, has left that city for kurope for the benefit of his health.

hurope for the benefit of his health.

The Fresident has appointed John Seys to be agent for receiving the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color delivered from on board vessets in the prosecution of the lare trade by commanders of United States armed voscels, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1819, in addition to the acts prohibiting the slave trade.

Hon. William D. Kelley having left the bench in Philadelphia, has resumed the practice of the law.

At the Stevens House—Hon C Broadhead, Pennsylvania; Capt Charles Hughes, Philadelphia; Hon P T Ribs, N O; Risjor F Allem, Rev B A Titon, few Robert Silles, Montreal: Dr Edward Reis, England; Wm Mathews and family, Toronto: Judge F O Dorohoe, St Louis.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

News from Mexico.

Вантиони, Dec. 1, 1856. New Orleans papers of Saturday, the 22d utt., are to band They contain the latest advices from Mexico, which confirm the successes of Vidaurri, and allude to

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1856.
We have Kansas dates to the 94th ult. Thirty-nin

free State prisoners at Lecompton escaped on the night of the 22d ult. No violence was used by them. The report

that Judge Lecompte had issued a process against Gov. Geary for contempt of court is not confirmed. The Boston Slave Case. Bosros, Dec. 1, 1856.
The examination of Philip De Mena and Joaquin Negret. on the alleged charge of being engaged in the slave trade commenced this forereon. Hon. B. F. Hallett conducted the case for the government, and A. H. Finke for the de

important.

W. S. Messerve, Mayor of Salem, was the only witness examined to-day. His testimeny was the only with the details of the arrest of Negret and Demena in Salem, and the report of conversations held with them, &c. The name of the slave achooner which Negret claims to have fitted out at Wilmington and sunk off Cape Cod to

fendants. The testimony up to noon developed nothing

obtain the ten thorsand dollars on board is variously given as the Tete, Paulia and Watchman. The result o has been, or has practiced a rather steep hoax on of the authorities of Salem.

The further hearing of the case has been adjourned til

Accident on the Manassas Gap Railroad. THE ENGINEER, FIREMAN AND CONDUCTOR KILLED Washington, Dec. 1, 1856.
An accident occurred on the Manassas Gap Railroad on

consequence of the bridge over the Shenandoah river giving way. The engine and five cars were precipitated forty-five feet into the river, and the conductor, engineer and fireman were killed, and John G. Buck, a passenger of Warren county, was fatally injured United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1856.
The United States Supreme Court met this morning All the Judges were present with the exception of Ma

From Newfoundland St. Johns, N. F., Dac. 1—A. M. The weather here is clear and cold, and there has been

fine sleighing for the past few days. Wind northeast The telegraph is working circut to Port Bood. Marine Disasters.

CHATHAM, MASS., Dec. 1, 1856.

The bark Solomon Piper remains ashore on the bar, and is full of water. The sea is so rough that boats canof board her. The crew are safe.

The brig China, from Philadelphia for Boston, reported as anchored east of Nonomoy with loss of spars, on Satur-day night, succeeded in riding out the gale. The schooner Cassia, of Dennis, from Elizabethport, with a carge of pig iron, is ashore on Monomoy, full of

The steamer Enoch Train passed by here at half-past

nine o'clock this morning, with the ship Queen of the Pa-cific, in tow, for New York.

NANTUCKET, Dec. 1, 1856. The schooner Sarah Allen, from Calais for New York, with a cargo of lumber, went ashore at five o'clock or Sunday morning. The crow were all saved. The vossel will probably go to pieces. The cargo can be saved.

New York Canal Tolls.

Oswago, Dec. 1, 1856. The amount of the canal tolls collected here since the opening of navigation to date is \$406,407 31, against \$270,432 24 for the same time last year. Increase, \$136,

Disaster to the Steamer Monarch. Oswago, Dec. 1, 1856. The Canadian steamer Monarch ran ashore near Tor

uring the gale on Saturday morning, and is full of The Ohio River.

River navigation is resumed. There are now forty two bes, and it is rising

The Florida at Savannah. SAVANNAR NOV 20 1858

The steamship Florida arrived here to day from New Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1856

Stocks ürm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 54; Reading R
road, 415; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island Railro
1236; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47.

125; Pennsylvania Ralirond, 47.

New ORIELES. Nov. 28, 1855.

Cotton unchanged—Sales to-Cay 14,500 bales. Sales of the week, \$1,000. Stock in port, 25 200. Receipts above that year, 6,000. Moiasses is selling for 85c. Codic 10)4c a lic. Freights have advanced slightly. Cotton to Liverpool 17-38d. Exchange on London 8 per contractions.

premium.

New Onlarge, Nov. 29, 1866.

Cotton had advanced 1/c. Sales to-day, 13,000 bales at 112/c. a 113/c. for middling. Lard in kegs 13c. Sterling exchange 13/d. Freights still tending upward.

Floor quiet; extra Ohio 8,500 bbls. at 80.75. Weest unchanged; sales 18,000 bushels at \$1.11 a 51.11/c.

Floor quiet; extra Ohto 8,600 bils at \$6 75. Wheat unchanged; sales 18,000 bushels at \$1 11 a \$1 11 ½ for Miswahise club, and \$1 30 for red Indiana and California. Corn—Sales 8,000 bushels at \$1 11 a \$1 11 ½ for loy—\$1 to a \$1 12. Receipts for the 68 hours ending at neon to-6ay—8,064 bbis floor, 76,246 bushels wheat, 168,790 bushels corn, 18,850 bushels cats. Weather warm and pleasant.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

Flour inactive. Sales of 500 bbls. at \$5 75 a \$6 12 for good to extra Michigan and Ohio. Wheat unchanged. Sales of 22,000 bushels as \$1 11 a \$1 11 ½ for Wisconsto club; \$1 12½ for canadian do.; \$1 20 for red winter Indiana, and \$1 26 for common white Milwaukis. Corn firm. Sales of 10,000 bushels at 53c. Whiskey 26c. Receipts for the \$8 hours ending at noon to day—6,277 bbls. four, 161,815 bushels wheat, 131,115 bushels corn, 14,850 bushels cats. Canal exports—69,185 bushels wheat, 3,200 bushels corn. Weather moderate.

Wheat—Prices unchanged, with a moderate demand. Sales of 24,000 bushels at \$3 a \$1 38 for red Ohis, and \$1 46 for fair white Canadian. Lake imports to day—2,378 bbls. flour, \$6.000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels rye. Canad exports—5,800 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels rye. Canad exports—8,800 bushels wheat, 4,200 bushels rye.

The Accessory Transit Company. SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM. Before Hon. Judge Clerk. Jeremiah G. Hamilton w. The Accessory Tra

Company, Cornelius Fundertill and others,-The following defendant's attorney —
The Court finds, as matters of fact, that on the 18th day
of February, 1866, Patricio Rivas, the Provisional Presi-

The Court finds, as matters of fact, that on the 18th day of February, 1856, Patricio Rivas, the Provisional President of the State of Nicaragua, made and published a decree, of which a copy is annexed to the complaint, and that the Accessory Transit Company was thereby declared to be dissolved; that the plaintiff, at the time of the said decree, was a stockholder of the said company, then owning two hundred shares of the stock thereof, the nominal value of each share being one hundred dollars, and has ever since been such holder in the books of said company; that the principal portion of the property of said company; that the principal portion of the property of said company; that the principal portion of the property of said company; that the principal portion of the property of said company, and as such manages the control of the detendant, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is the President of said company, and as such manages the ontrol of the detendant, Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is the President of said company, and as such management of the affairs by the said Vanderbilt, except the said plaintiff. The Court further fluck that it will be more conducted to the united interests of all the stockholders not to disturb the process management and arrangements of resid company, but to have the same to be determined by a majority of the stockholders when they doem it proper to act in relation therein. The Court further fluck that the property or rights of the company on the part of the detendants or of the other stockholders. It is therefore concluded and adjudged that the company on the part of the detendants or of the other stockholders. It is therefore concluded and adjudged that the company on the part of the detendants or of the other stockholders. It is therefore concluded and adjudged that the company on the part of the detendants or of the other stockholders. It is therefore concluded and adjudged that the company of the first the detendants or of the other stockholders.

FROM TEXAS — The Galveston News, of the 15th Oct, has the following — we find it very difficult to gather the returns of this State. So far as heard from, the democrate have carried every county. It is now believed that Texas will give Puchavan and Breckmridge from 12 000 to 15,000. The San Antonic Texas reports a fattal affray which occurred in that city on the 5th inst, between a young man called Charles Cameron, employed in the Adjustant General's office, and another named Kellf, in which the latter was killed. Cameron is now in fail.

Aid to the French Refugees. NEW YORK, Dec.

To the Potton of the Hellin New York, Dec. 1, 1956.
Will you be so kind as to direct these \$5 to the Committe for the relief of the French political extless recently bankshod from Cayenner

AN AMERICAN,